

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1843.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4313. 號八廿月四年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

日五十月三年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SALTER DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, GUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HENDERSON & CO., Shanghai, LAMB, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. BELLIER, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.
H. P. KESWICK, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.
A. MUIR, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, T. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.
London BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on

TUESDAY,

the 8th day of May, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, Situate at SOW-KEI-WAN, and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 123, and abutting on the North side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 31 feet.

On the South and West side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 125 feet.

On the South and East side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 200 feet.

On the North and West side on a Close (where a Plan for a Public Street is laid out) Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 124, measuring thereon 180 feet.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my8

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs MELCHERS & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 19th of May next, at Noon, on the Premises, under a power contained in a Bill of Sale dated the 18th day of December, 1874, given by THOMAS THORNTON, ANTHONY, and CARL HENRICH EBERT SEIMUND, lately carrying on Business in this Colony, as Shipchangers and Storekeepers, under the Style or Firm of BROADBENT, ANTHONY & Co.,—

All the STOCK-INTRADE, FURNITURE, and EFFECTS being in and upon the Premises No. 62, Praya Central, lately occupied by the said Firm of BROADBENT, ANTHONY & Co.

Also, THE GOODWILL of the said Business.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 28, 1877. my18

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. PEIL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

MONDAY,

the 30th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., (instead of on the day previously advertised), at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH and VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Suite of Furniture, Covered with Green Damask.
Venetian Inlaid Blackwood Table and Chairs, Blackwood Carved Side Tables, Carpet, Hearthrugs, Rep Window Curtains, &c., &c.

Richly Carved Oak Sideboard, Richly Carved Oak-Framed Pier Glass and Flower Stands, Dining Table, Buffet, Whatnots, and Dinner Trays.
Oil Paintings, Oil Cloth, and Clocks.
Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.

Library Oak Book-case and Desks, Inlaid Blackwood Lady's Desk, Tables, Chairs, Easy Chairs, and Chess Table.
Brass Bedsteads, English-made Mahogany Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Cheval Glass, &c.

Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Stair Carpet, with Brass Stair Rods, Marble-top Tables, Bronze Statuettes, &c.
Office Furniture, comprising:—Desks, Chairs, Paper Press, Copying Press, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c.
One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown,—

10 TONS ARTIFICIAL MANURE,
1 SAW MILL, for FOREST & BARR,
Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,
1 TURNING LATHE and various MACHINERY.

At the Yard of Messrs Inglis & Co.,—
One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on the day of Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. sp30

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI.
Mr CARL KREBS has been admitted a Partner from This Date.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877. my12

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-BRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNRO DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877. jy16

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPPING BROKER at this Port, under my own name.

W. H. SIEGFRIED.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877. my20

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices.

and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI under the Management of Mr ALFRED F. O. KRAUSS, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at Hongkong and its vicinity for "THE BOSTON BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS," by Power of Attorney, dated Boston, U. S., 1st March, 1877.

G. G. LINSTEAD.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

Entertainment.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give a Performance at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on

MONDAY,

May 7th, 1877.

When will be presented a Farce Comedy in Three Acts, by J. H. BYRON, Esq., ENTITLED

"Not such a Fool as he looks."

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs LAMB, CHAMBERLAIN & Co., on and after Monday, April 30th, and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.

Doors Open at 8.30, Performance to Commence at Nine o'clock punctually.

By kind permission of Colonel DICKINS and the Officers of H. M. 28th Regt., their Band will be in attendance.

CHAS. O. COHEN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877. my7

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. ti

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ, Consul de France à Malte, a remis aujour d'hui à Monsieur G. BOULOUEZ, Chancelier, le Service du Consulat de France à Hongkong et Macao.

Le 18 Avril, 1877. my6

TANJONG

PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

THE BUSINESS of this Company was Resumed immediately after the FIRE. Vessels will obtain the usual Despatch and Coal Supplies.

E. M. SMITH,

Manager.

April 23, 1877. my23

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER
"ALBA."

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBBIE & Co., under special survey of LLOYDS, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.
CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigger.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 8,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of coal per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal. High Pressure Cylinder 26 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter. Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 14 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturges, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE, AT EAST POINT.

FRESH CALIFORNIA HAY AND OATS.

Just Received, on "Mary Whitridge."

Apply to L. L. BUSH.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY in THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LAMB, CHAMBERLAIN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

FOR SALE.

AERATED WATERS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he is again prepared to supply AERATED WATERS of every description; the Manufacture is under the direct management of an experienced European. Trial orders are solicited. Advertisements for export or local use.

W. BALL,

China Dispensary.

Hongkong, April 28, 1877. my28

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "NAMOA," Capt. WESSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877. ap20

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamer "BENARTY," Captain POTTER, will leave as above on MONDAY Next, the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON,

57, Praya Central.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877. ap20

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "IMBROS," Capt. BINNINGTON, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

The French Steamer "GUNG," Captain GARGEAU, will load here for the above Ports, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "MENSALE," Comdt. PASQUAULT, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUET, Agent.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "MEIKONG," Comdt. FOACHE, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUET, Agent.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN.

The British Steamer "JUAN," Capt. STOKES, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer "NOROGON," Captain LUZARZA, will have early despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The 1st British Barque "ARABELLA," THS. PEARSON, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

Insurance.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYFANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NOBTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwritten, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 4, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "LOMBARDY," Captain HALL, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 14th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

For Sale.

BY TENDER, the whole Stock-in-Trade of the TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, consisting of the following Steamers:—

Steam Tug & Lighter "Albatross," 3,500 tons, Pathfinder, 1,800 ".

Steam Tug "Orphan," 1,000 ".

Little "Orphan," 500 ".

Tenders will Receive immediate attention.

Apply to

TAKU TUG & LIGHTER Co.,

Taku, March 12, 1877.

NOW READY.

BUDHISM, OR THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NATURAL RELIGION IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EYRE. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. By Dr. E. J. EYRE. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1873.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATELETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Enamel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Max Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohn Heung Low Hotel, Tai Street; Mr. Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Kwai Street; Mr. Sui Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwai; Yach Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Szechwan.—Sat Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Anoy.—Ohn Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foo chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yee Chien, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ohn Sing Hoi, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Ohfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Loong Chuan Tong, Municipal Office; Yokohama.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT-JACK, at 20, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE:
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Underwritten is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW," No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 163.)

Deer-Stalking in China.

Chinese Dentistry.

Chinese intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 182.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

A Chinese Hornbook.

The Law of Inheritance.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

"Watching Spirits."

Chinese Folk-lore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Pidgin English.

Goethe's "Werther" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

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China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as a 'some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcut*

Intimations.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER, AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1S., 2S. 6D. AND 4S. EACH.

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INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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SILVERSMITHS SOAP
[NON-MERCURIAL]
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PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

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WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
3m77 1w 52t 2m78

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Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.
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Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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101e76 1w 52t 191e77

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
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system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
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those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
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medical men extol its virtues most exten-
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following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
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Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
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Davenport that he had received informa-
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See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

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Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
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forgery of the Government stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

21e77 1w 28t 20e77

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SOLUTION OF

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart
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Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
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and INFANTS, and for regular
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CHEMISTS, LONDON.

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STORES.
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MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
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FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
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PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINEST HADDUCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
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PLUM PUDDINGS.

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Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
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destroyed when empty.

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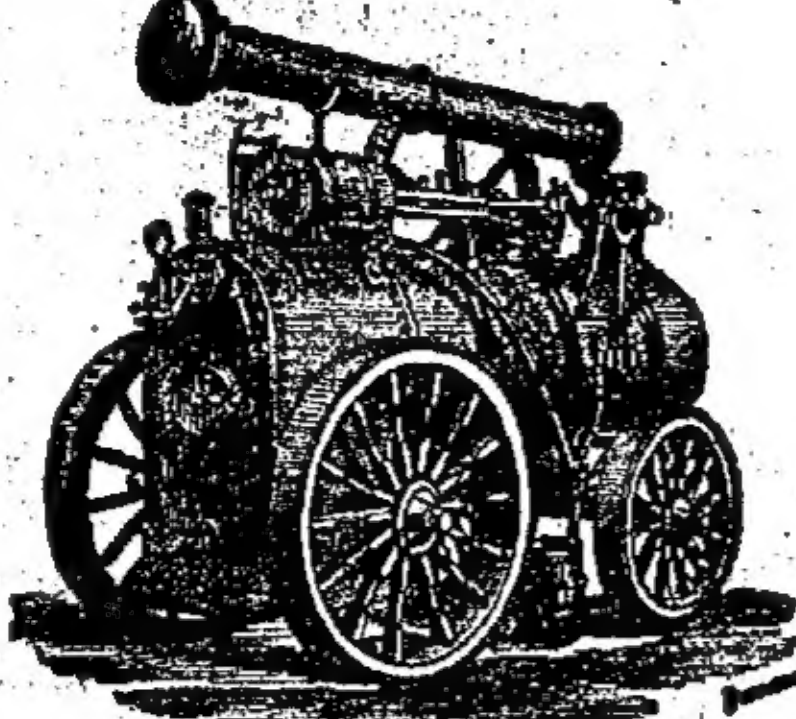
In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
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have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
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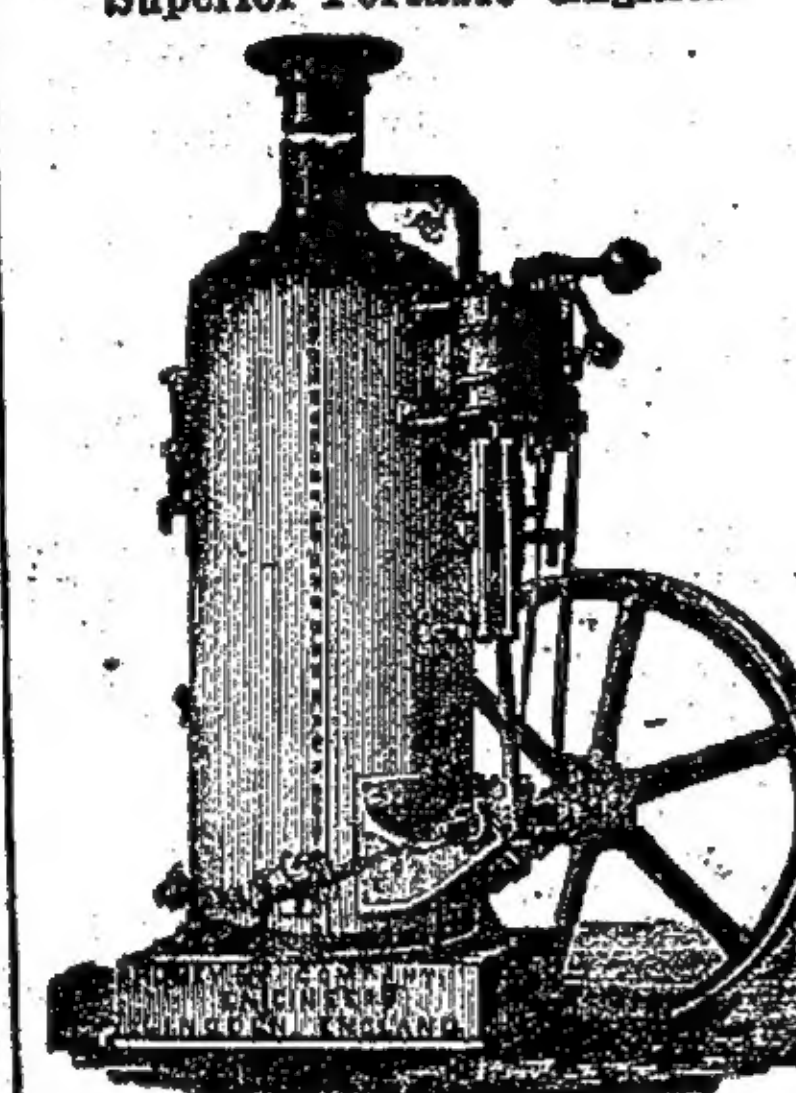
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Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce,** and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, **Worcester, England; and Blackwell, London,**
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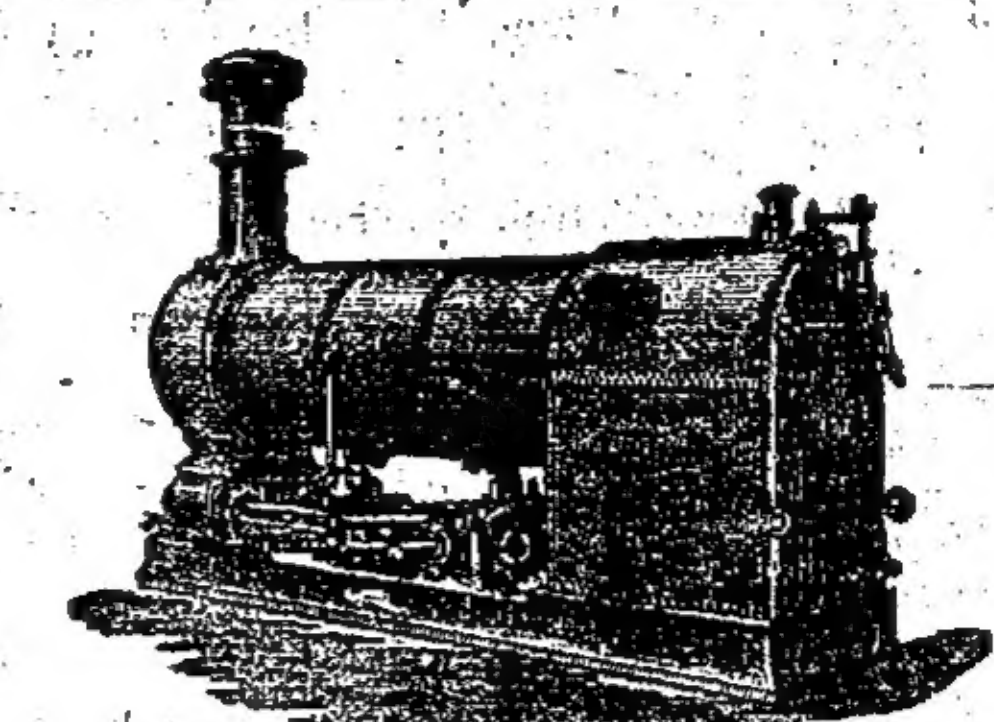


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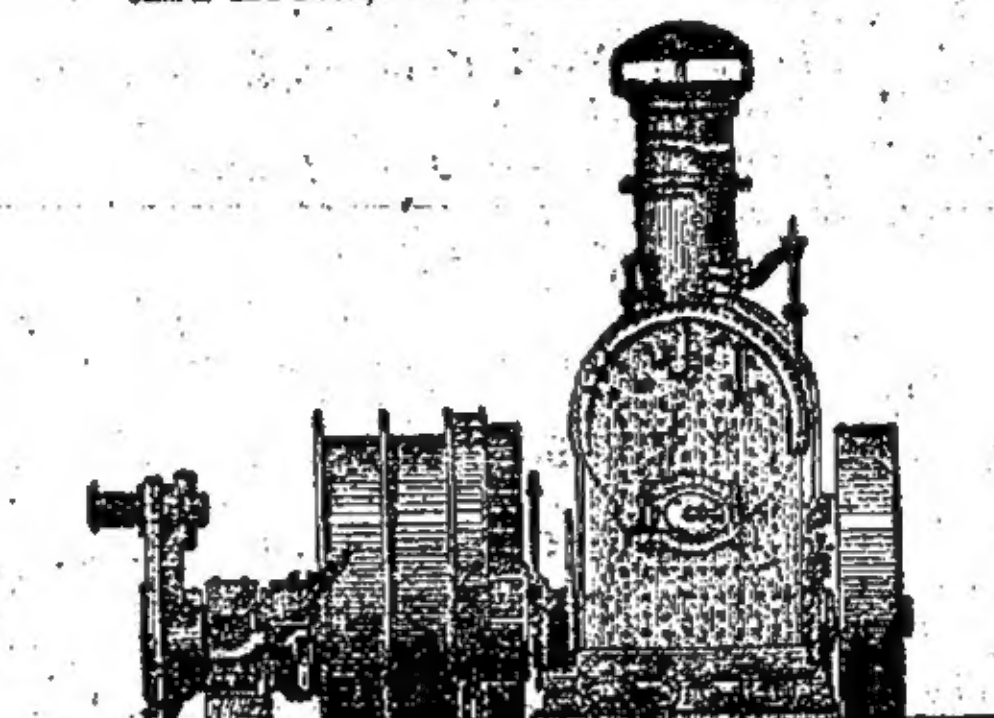


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and Locomotive Boiler Combined.



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RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a
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RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and **GLY-
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RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans,
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RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for im-
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natural and permanent shade.

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Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of
the very best English manufacture. For
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obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1852. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.
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FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,
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Jasmin, Wood Violet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

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a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the
choicest Exotics.

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a very refreshing Wash which stimulates
the skin to a healthy action and pro-
motes the growth of the hair.

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OF LAVENDER,
a powerful Perfume distilled from the
finest flowers.

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and other Specialties and general articles
of Perfumery may be obtained of all
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of subtle maladies are floating around us
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6my76 1w 52t 6my77

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Hornin-
gton, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your
Pills are an excellent Medicine for
me, and I certainly do enjoy good
health, sound sleep, and a good
appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.
I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very
respectfully,
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
London.

26m76 1t 26t 26m77

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And where there is no previous knowledge
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of illustrations and information, forwarded
free.

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Engineers.

23c, Foston Street, Hoxton,
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25e79 1w 13t 25e77

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS,
BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.

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that the Powder is easily distributed from
them, and will be found a great improve-
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is extraordinary, and no one need be
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clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

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KEATING'S
Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for **Intestinal or Thread**
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall,
Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worm brought me during the last few days
by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I
dare not be without the remedy.—Yours
respectfully,

M. A. WALKER,
Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING,
London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am
informed fraudulent imitations of this un-
surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby
request anyone knowing of the vendor of
the same to communicate with me, and on
conviction of the offender a liberal reward
will be paid.

7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

Intimations.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: **MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,**
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.
31m77 1w 52t 30m78

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable
Improvements.

FAIRBANKS
SCALES

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,
Packed ready for Shipping.

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World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), 1876.
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LONDON, ENG.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.
BOSTON, MASS.

31m77 1w 6m 20sep77

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FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Ship
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Hongkong, April 28, 1877.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Captains of Spanish and Foreign Ships starting for the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico that His Catholic Majesty's Government has again put in Force the 7th Rule of the Royal Decree of the 26th December, 1874, which has recently been revoked.

Consequently Captains and Super-cargoes are informed that on their arrival at any of the Ports of the said Islands, they shall deliver to the Officers of the Custom House a Manifest duly certified by the Spanish Consul of the Port of Clearance or Departure, declaring whether the Ship is in ballast or giving a description of the Cargo that is on board.

Any Contravention of the said 7th Rule will be punished with a Fine of (\$500) Five Hundred Dollars, or less, according to the circumstances connected therewith.

A. FARAUO,
Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, April 28, 1877. my6

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain David Plummer.—Stimson & Co.

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ROSETTA, American barque, Captain Brown.—Vegil, Hagedorn & Co.

ABONACT, British ship, Captain John Anderson.—Meyer & Co.

NYASSA, British ship, Captain W. S. Garlick.—Douglas LaPrak & Co.

CONLINE, British Barque, Captain Wm. Robertson.—Wieler & Co.

TILLONGORUM, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Mason.—Wieler & Co.

NELSON, British steamer, Capt. Thomas Staples.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 28, *Villa de Rivadavia*, Spanish brig, 261, M. Carmas, Manila April 18, Sapawood.—Barnard & Co.

April 28, *Hannah Lord*, British ship, 1289, R. Greig, Cardiff Nov. 28, Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 28, *Montgomeryshire*, British str., 1146, J. Sturrock, Saigon April 24, Rice.—H. Kler & Co.

April 28, *Nelson*, British steamer, 894, Thomas Staples, Saigon April 28, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

April 28, *Yesso*, British steamer, 559, J. E. Punshard, Foochow April 28, Amoy 26, and Swatow 27, General.—Douglas LaPrak & Co.

April 28, *Ellen Rickmers*, German barque, 807, R. Weymann, Bangkok March 16, Rice.—Menzies & Co.

April 28, *Piccola*, German barque, 238, H. A. Grafo, Bangkok March 25, Rice.—Stimson & Co.

April 28, *Fabius*, Siamese ship, 635, C. F. Holse, Bangkok March 22, General.—Kin Tye Loong.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 27, *Kronprindessen*, for Tientsin.

28, *Norseman*, for Bangkok.

28, *Fochoy* (brig), for Bangkok.

28, *E. M. S. Hornet*, for Swatow.

28, *Olympia*, for Swatow.

28, *Venice*, for Saigon.

28, *Margate of Argyle*, for Samarang.

28, *Travaddy*, for Marcellis, &c.

28, *Tracy*, for Manila.

28, *Gladiolus*, for Singapore & Penang.

28, *Star Amsterdam*, for Shanghai.

28, *Uniahi*, for Nicolofetah.

28, *Argonaut*, for Manila.

28, *Christian McAndrew*, for Manila.

28, *Bua Fan*, for Bangkok.

CLEARED.

State of Louisiana, for Amoy.

Mystic Belle, for New York.

Devotion, for Shanghai.

Tartar, for Hankow.

Ban Lee, for Bangkok.

Namoa, for Coast Ports.

Norma, for Swatow.

Havilah, for Manila.

Houwang, for Amoy and Shanghai.

Ulysses, for Kowloon.

Krueg Ship, for Bangkok.

Diamond City, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yesso*, from Coast Ports, Mr. Heli-Silgson, 4 Europeans and 88 Chinese.

Per *Montgomeryshire*, from Saigon, 7 Chinese.

Per *Nelson*, from Saigon, 24 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Travaddy*, for Port Said, Mr. Maciotti, for Naples, Mr. M. O. de Rosario, Master Luis and Augusto de Rosario, and Mr. M. Correa.—From Shanghai, for Suey, Mr. de Schaeffer (Austrian Minister) for Marcellis, Mrs. King, Messrs Simon George, Davidson George and El Peash, Mrs. Bullford, and Mr. J. Duval.

Per *Norseman*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per *Olympia*, for Swatow, 7 Chinese.

Per *Penny*, for Manila, 1 European deck and 88 Chinese.

Per *Ulysses*, for Nicolofetah, 8 Europeans.

Per *Bua Fan*, for Bangkok, 40 Chinese.

Per *Tartar*, for Hankow, Mr. de Silva.

Per *Devotion*, for Coast Ports, 1 European and 200 Chinese.

Per *Norma*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

Per *Krueg Ship*, for Bangkok, 80 Chinese.

Per *Diamond City*, for Bangkok, 40 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish brig *Villa de Rivadavia* reports: Calm and variable winds.

The British ship *Hannah Lord* reports: Had generally fine weather with light and baffling winds until nearing port, when had three days bad weather with heavy thunderstorms.

The British steamer *Montgomeryshire* reports: Experienced fresh S.E. breezes all the way, making the passage from Cape St. James to Green Island in 3 days 18 hours.

The British steamer *Nelson* reports: Fine weather with southerly winds to 20° N., and thence to port variable winds and squally.

The German barque *Piccola* reports: Had fine weather with light N.E. winds to 9° N. and 11° E. then E. and S. winds to 18° N. and 11° E., when the weather became bad with high sea and very heavy squalls from the N.E. with thunder and lightning.

The Siamese ship *Fabius* reports: In Gulf of Siam light S.E. winds from Pulo Oh about 12 N. fresh E.N.E. winds and from thence light variable winds. On 25th April had a very heavy squall from the N.E. when we lost fore-top-sail yard and several sails.

The British steamer *Yesso* reports: Foochow to Amoy, cloudy weather with moderate S.W. monsoon. Amoy to Swatow, heavy squalls from the S.W. Swatow to Hongkong, dull cloudy weather with light westerly air. Steamer in Foochow: *Ningpo*. Steamer in Amoy: *Radnorshire*. Steamers in Swatow: *Douglas*, *Swatow*, *Jeddah* and *Hochung*. On 25th passed a three-masted schooner off Turnabout bound North; 26th, S.S. *Tientsin* left Amoy for Shanghai; and on 28th, passed S.S. *Olympia* bound North, off Single Island.

CARGO.

Per *Iravaddy*, sailed 28th April, 1877:—For Continent, 124 bales Silk, 7 cases Silk, 100 boxes Tea, and 205 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 880 bales Silk, 8 chests Tea, 9,815 boxes and 829 pkgs. Tea, 8 cases Silk, 10,829 bags Sugar, and 208 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—Per *YAMODA*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 29th inst.

For SWATOW.—Per *NORNA*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 29th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *GALELIC* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

9 P.M. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. my1

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *LOMBARDY* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 5th May.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 4th May.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Next Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 5th May.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my8

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *SYNDIE* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 12th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marcellis, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, May 11th.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Next Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, May 12th.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, April 28, 1877. my12

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 4, Bendulutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Dec. 17, Carrioka, from London to Hongkong.

Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.

Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.

Dec. 28, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.

Dec. 28, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Dec. 29, Capaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.

Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 16, Gryfa, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.

Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport to Hongkong.

Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 5, Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.

Feb. 17, Therese Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 19, Octopus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 19, F. P. Lionfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 19, Malpu, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 20, Fenitah, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 22, Erid, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 23, Belked Will, from London to Shanghai.

Feb. 25, Argentine (str.), from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 27, Gold Hunter, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to Shanghai.

Feb. 28, D. MaB. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.

Feb. 28, Janet Ferguson, from Glasgow to Singapore and Hongkong.

March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 1, Khedive, from Antwerp to Hongkong.

March 2, Parosca, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 3, A. S. Davis, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 3, Caller On, from Cardiff to Shanghai.

March 4, Nimbus, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 4, Jala, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 6, Lord Macaulay, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 7, Alestis, from Cardiff to Chetoo.

March 10, Sir Lancelot, from London to Shanghai.

March 18, Golden Spur, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 18, Bessie Morris, from Swansea to Amoy.

March 19, Antwerp, from London to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Candia. Tavit.

Elgin. Scindia.

Glendinas. Baiting Passela.

Duke of Abercorn. Corea.

Commissary. Scindia.

Kalaw. Melbrek.

James Shepherd.

At Liverpool.

Ajax (str.) Priam (str.)

C. W. Cochrane. Henry S. Sanford.

Iale of Erin. At Glasgow.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, May 4:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, May 5:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, May 7:—

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the City Hall.

TUESDAY, May 8:—

Noon.—Sale of Ground, at Sow-hol-wan.

TUESDAY, May 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, May 19:—

Noon.—Sale of Stock-in-trade of the firm of Broadbent, Anthony & Co.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

3 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr. F. Pell's residence, Praya East.

Shipping.

Binary leaves for Saigon.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Victoria: The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. E. Davys. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

Portfolio.

THE "STABAT MATER."

ALTHOUGH this quaint old hymn will hardly compare, for dignity and power, with the famous "Dies iræ," or the "Ave Sanctæ Spiritus," yet its beauty and pathos have never been surpassed. It was written towards the close of the thirteenth century, by a Franciscan monk, Giacomo Benedetti. Before joining the order, he had practised as a lawyer in his native town, Tuderum, but was so overwhelmed with grief at the awfully sudden death of his wife that he forsook his profession and retired into a Franciscan convent. In the words of a writer on this subject in "Macmillan's Magazine":—"Sorrow did not, indeed, make him a poet; but it revealed to him that he was one. The Madonna and her Divine Child became the objects of his love, and amongst all his poems none are more beautiful than those addressed to her. It was probably in one of his sleepless nights when the Cross was pressing heavily upon him that he wrote the 'Stabat Mater,' every line of which seems dipped in his heart's blood." The poem soon became famous, and was almost immediately adopted by the Catholic Church, and incorporated with her liturgy. Notwithstanding the number of versions of this renowned hymn which have appeared from time to time, we venture to give one more—the work of Mr. J. Brunton Stephens—which, for closeness to the original and beauty of diction, is certainly superior to any English translation we have seen. Shortly after the hymn was written it was "set" to a simple Gregorian melody, which still continues to maintain its ground in the face of more ambitious productions.

(TRANSLATION.)

Nigh the cross, with sorrow laden,
Weeping stood the Mother-maiden,
While her Son in torment hung;
Sadly moaning—deeply wailing,
Now the cruel sword prevailing,
Pierced her soul with anguish wrung.

Oh how sad that spirit lowly,
Blessed Virgin, pure and holy,
While the Mother-maiden and her
She, with bitter grief and sighing,
Pitiful mother of the Dying,
Saw her Son with anguish torn.

Who could, fearless, thus behold her,
While such agonies enfold her—
Mother of the Crucified!
Who could see the Christ before him,
See his mother grieving o'er him,
And unwept turn aside?

In his torment she beheld him,
While the cruel scourge compelled him
Others' sins to expiate;
Saw her son so meek and tender,
With his stainless spirit rarer,
Here, yet dying desolate.

Mothers, Fount of all affection,
Let me, bowed in sore dejection,
Share the grief and bear the rod,
Let my soul, with ardour glowing,
Hence abound to overflowing,
With the love of Christ, my God.

Holy Mother, pierce my spirit
With the wounds for my demerit
Borne upon the scourged tree,
Let me, keenly sympathizing,
Feel the torment agonizing,
Of the cross endured for me.

Tear for tear thy sorrow bearing,
Be it mine, thine anguish sharing,
While I live to weep with thee—
With thee at the cross abiding—
With thee mournful watch dividing—
This I ask thee tearfully.

Virgin, virgin all exalting,
May my spirit near thee dwelling
Feel thy bitter grief its own—
Share the Saviour's dark affliction,
Passion, scourge, and crucifixion,
Pang for pang, and groan for groan.

Pierce me till my spirit bleedeth,
Pierce me till my soul's needeeth
Blood-unstained clean away,
Virgin blood, when time is ended
Be my soul by thee defended
From the flames of Judgment Day.

Christ, when hence my soul is meeting,
Through thy Mother mercy meeting,
Be the palm of victory given,
When this mortal bond shall sever,
Take my spirit home for ever
To the glorious rest of heaven.

An angry man opens his mouth and
shuts his eyes.—*Caric.*
This wealth of man is the number of
things he loves and loses, which he
loves and loses by—*Caric.*
This love of justice in most men is nothing
but the fear of suffering from injustice.
Many complain of their memory, but
none complain of their judgment.

One of the crying evils of the times is
the tendency and disposition of girls to get
through girlhood hurriedly and get into
womanhood, or without waiting to enjoy
the beautiful season of girlhood. Speaking
on this point, Bishop Morris says:—"Wait
patiently, my children, through the whole
limit of your girlhood. Do not after your
womanhood, let it come to you. Keep
out of public view. Cultivate refinement
and modesty. The cares and responsibilities
come soon enough. When they come you
will meet them, I trust, as true women
should. But oh, be not so true as to
throw away your girlhood. Rob not
yourself of this beautiful season, which
wisely spent, will brighten all your future
life."

Studies of ANIMAL NATURE.—I have a
horse who is now not less than forty-one
years old, and it is possible that he is a year
or two older; for thirty-eight years ago he
was broken to ride. He is at present on
the retired list, only occasionally being
called upon to lead a helping shoulder to
his younger colleague; but his intelligence
is as fresh and full of expedients as ever. No
horse knew better how to save himself, to
escape and prolong his powers; no one
was ever so cunning to slip his halter,
open the feed box and supply the phos-
phates, the necessity of which to him he
knew as well as any scientist. I have
seen him through a weak in a head-
stall; used while the stable was building,
laid and lay aside with his teeth at his
which were piled atop of one another, until
he found the oats at the bottom. Then,
when his head appeared at the window, he
instantly gave up his lazily, listless
munching of the grain, opened his jaws to
his fullest extent, thrust his muzzle deep
into the box and gravely walked back to
his stall with at least a quart of oats in
his mouth. This horse had a playful habit
of snapping at my arm when he was harness-

for a drive. (I always talk to a horse
before starting, as a matter of common
politeness.) Of course I never finished,
and his teeth often grazed my sleeve as he
struck them together. One day, more than
a dozen years ago, he was in rather restless
spirits and snapped a little too vigorously,
catching my arm actually in his jaws. I
scarcely felt the bite, but I was very much
surprised. The horse, however, showed
such unmistakable signs of regret and dis-
tress that I simply said, "Never do that
again!" And he never did! From that
moment, he gave up the habit of years;
he laid back his ears, or feigned anger in
other ways, but he never again made
believe to bite. This, certainly, goes far
beyond the temporary sorrow for an
unintentional injury which may be referred
to an animal's affection. What else con-
science than knowledge of wrong made him
maneuver by a memory which forbids the
repetition of the wrong?—*Bayard Taylor,*
in Atlantic Monthly.

OF SELF-SACRIFICE.—But the most beau-
tiful of all self-denial, and perhaps the
most difficult to practice, is that which is
ought to be, carried on in the sacred
precincts of home. At home it is very prob-
able that if called upon, each would be
willing to lay down his life for the other.
But we are not required to perform heroic
deeds; if we were, and they became com-
mon, probably that very fact would cause
them to lose their influence, and we should
give them up also. Life is made up of
small things, and it is precisely in these
that it is most difficult to be self-sacrificing
—every-day matters which seem too trivial
to mention; arising with the hour and
dying with it to give place to something
equally unremarkable. The constant giving
way in trifles and trifling inclinations;
sacrificing personal wants and whims to
each other. One wishes to go here, another
there; one wishes to do this, another that;
two wish for some new bauble, or object of
necessity—the purse will admit of the grati-
fication of one only. The key to solve these
difficulties, the only spirit able to move
them, is that of self-sacrifice. This will go
far to form beauty of character; it will
bring about a more harmonious life, which
all should be; giving up one to the other.
The spirit of self-sacrifice is one of the
great beauties of holiness. It is a spirit
that will sweeten happiness and lighten
troubles; and when the soul is ready
to wing its flight to its eternal home,
it will have the unspeakable consolation
of knowing that it has not lived to itself;
that it has left the world happier, and
better in some degree than it found it;
that it has been faithful to its earthly mis-
sion, and will listen with unutterable
bliss to the sentence: "Well done, thou
good and faithful servant; enter thou into
the joy of thy Lord!"—*Argyle.*

GOLD-FIELDS REMINISCENCES.

THE WEDDEN MOUNTAIN BANDIT.

Few people in Australia but those who
were on the spot and "taken notes" day by
day, can have even the faintest idea of the
state of affairs in the "disturbed districts" of
New South Wales—notably Lambing
Flat and the Lachlan—at the time when
Gardiner and his gang of bushrangers were
lovingly "black mail" with impunity over
hundreds of miles of country, in the midst
of large centres of population, and setting
the Government and all constituted author-
ity at defiance. So long as they continu-
ed banded together the police were utterly
powerless to effect their capture, or to put
any considerable check on their lawless
career. In the matter of capture, the boot
was entirely on the other leg, inasmuch as
they made prisoners on different occasions
of three sub-inspectors (Norton, Shadforth,
and O'Neill), and something like a score of
mounted and foot constables.

The wonderful exploits of Gardiner, and
his career of unbroken success, soon made
him famous, and he became especially a
hero in the eyes of the young native-born
station-hands, whom he was well known
before he "turned out," and who of course
afforded him important assistance after his
debüt as a public character.

Several of those hooked to his standard
—O'Neill, Ben Hall, Gilbert, Burke, and
one or two others; all excellent horsemen.
What made them more powerful, and their
extirpation next to impossible, was their
being all closely related to many of the
small squatters and settlers of the "Flat"
and the neighborhood of the "Waddan,"
who gave them shelter when they needed
it, obtained and supplied them with in-
formation, and acted as agents in every
way.

Then commenced the "Reign of Terror,"
beginning with the murder of Barnes, a
storekeeper, by O'Neill, the most un-
scrupulous villain of the lot, this being a
planned thing on the part of O'Neill to
wipe out an old score. Gardiner was not
fond of shooting if it could be avoided, and
it may be said en passant that none of the
fellows who were connected with this gang
from first to last, except O'Neill and
Dunn, were of the bloodthirsty sort.

The five desperate men now composing
the "Wedden Mountain Banditti," with
their well-arranged system of "bush
telegraphs"—as their routes were styled—
and their numerous connections, became
quite a power in the State. Robberies
were of daily occurrence, and possessed as
they were of the best horses to be got in
any part of the country, including the race-
horses of Troubadour, they could distance the
police at any time when it became
necessary.

The daring and successful attack on the
gold escort at Fingovra Rocks, some time
ago, and the country was fully aroused to a
sense of the necessity of suppressing the
gang at whatever cost. Something like
seventy mounted troopers were concentrated
at Forbes; barracks sufficient to accom-
modate a battalion were provided, and the
whole district was, as it were, placed in a
state of siege. But Gardiner and his gang
still held it altogether their own way. Sir
Frederick-Pottinger was frequently "in
pursuit," but—such was the invincible
report—"the bushrangers escaped through
the superior swiftness of their horses,"
Coaches, and police, and stations, and
travellers, continued to be stuck-up and
dismayed and plundered in all directions.
Gilbert would lead Sir Frederick Pottinger
himself and his posse of troopers on the
recesses; and Gardiner, who was a
regular subscriber to both the local papers
(and paid in advance) would write regularly
to the *Lachlan Mercury* to correct any errors
that might appear in the reports of his
transactions "on the road."

I may go further than this with regard
to Gardiner's "connection with the Press,"
—and the circumstances are only known to
the writer and a few others. Feeling
"injured" by certain statements concerning

himself in the newspapers, and possibly
having a desire to discuss "the situation"
generally with a journalist, he one night
sent one of his "money men" with a square
bag to the office of one of the local
papers in Forbes, and an invitation to the
editor to come to his camp and pass the
night with him. The editor didn't hesitate
a moment, but having given a sufficient
"copy" to go on with, mounted the
spare horse and accompanied the messenger
to the head-quarters of his chieftain, where
a jovial night was passed over sundry
bottles of stolen claret, stolen champagne,
stolen sherry, and stolen brandy, backed
by heaped-up trays of stolen raisins,
almonds, confectionery, and so on; and on
taking leave was presented with a stolen
watch and a stolen Cashmere shawl, as a
souvenir of his visit. It need scarcely be
added that on parting there were many
expressions of mutual esteem. When
Gardiner retired from the office of public
hangman, he is stated to have said the
only thing he regretted on retiring was
that he had never, during his long career,
had the pleasure of hanging a newspaper
reporter—a pleasure he had always hoped
for. But Gardiner had such perfect con-
fidence in the honor of the "Gentleman of
the Press," that he unhesitatingly placed
his life in the hands of one of them!

It was not long after the Engovra affair
when Gardiner mysteriously disappeared
from the scene, and Ben Hall assumed the
position of leader; but the story of his
(Gardiner's) escape from Sir Frederick
Pottinger and seven or eight of his troops,
when they had him alone in a regular
trap, a short time previous to his retirement,
is worth telling. Information was conveyed
to the police authorities that Gardiner
would certainly be at the house of the
notorious Mrs. Brown on a certain
night, and Sir Frederick made his arrange-
ments accordingly. It was a bush place
at a considerable distance from any other
habitation, and the police arriving silently
after dark were disposed in two parties
amongst the trees, close to and command-
ing any approach to or departure from the
house. Shortly the moon rose, and
presently the door opened, and the outlaw
made his appearance, looked at the sky,
and again went inside. This occurred
under the eyes of Sir Frederick and his
men, and there was now of course no doubt
about their having the lion properly caged
at last. After a short interval Gardiner
again made his appearance, looked quietly
around, and then taking his well-known
white horse from a neighboring shed,
mounted, and, as if in reverie, rode slowly
away, the horse taking its own course with
the bridge-rein loose on its neck. The
direction happened to be right towards the
spot where Sir Frederick and three or four
of his men, with their carbines ready
cocked, were in ambush. "Surrender,"
called out the gallant baronet, when the
bushranger was within two yards of him;
but Gardiner, with an exclamation of as-
tonishment, sprang to his horse and took an
opposite direction. In a second, Sir
Frederick drew trigger, and his piece snapped,
and the men went a London messenger
apiece after the fugitive before he had got
a hundred yards away, but without effect.
Before they could get into their saddles to
pursue, the bushranger was again out of
their reach. Inside the hut the police
found Mrs. Brown and the boy Walsh,
"the page" of whom mention has been
made, a box or two of caps, some bullets,
and a few et ceteras belonging to a
bushranger's equipment. The boy was
made prisoner, and conveyed to the Forbes
lock-up; but the police were immensely
ridiculed for this last addition to their long
list of discomfitures.

Under Ben Hall the bushrangers became
a greater terror than ever; every other day
bringing intelligence of some extraordinary
outrage by the gang, which now received
one or two additions. To-day it was an
attack on Mr. Keightley and his household
at Rockley, where Burke was killed, and
where Mrs. Keightley had to beg her hus-
band's life on her knees from the ruffian
O'Neill; her prayer was only granted on
condition that a messenger was despatched
to the bank at Bathurst with an order for
£500 to be paid as ransom. Death was to
be the consequence of the non-arrival of the
money, or of any information being given
that could endanger the gang. The ran-
som-money duly arrived and was paid, but
Mr. Keightley was afterwards reimbursed
by the Government. No band of Italian
or Grecian brigands could have performed
the business in better fashion. Then came
the sticking-up of Mr. Campbell's place at
Goimbla, the gallant defence by himself
and his heroic wife; the burning of part of
the premises; the death of O'Neill by a
bullet from Mr. Campbell's rifle; and their
retreat without having accomplished their
purpose. But perhaps one of their most
remarkable actions in this extraordinary
period of the history of bushranging in
New South Wales, was their holding posses-
sion of the town of Canowindra for four
days, after first making prisoner of the sole
constable in charge of the lock-up, and
securing the firearms. Here they made
the principal hotel their head-quarters; had
a sentry armed to the teeth walking the
verandah; made every traveller join them
in the justification they had determined
upon, and kept Miss Flanagan at the piano
while they danced and sung and enjoyed
themselves generally. Although only five
in number, they were not interfered with
in any way, during the four days these
orgies lasted, notwithstanding that Can-
owindra is a considerable town; but when
they had satisfied themselves with this
kind of pleasure, they went their way deli-
berately and unmolested. This dash-
ing exploit brought out a leading article in
the *London Times*, commenting in terms not
very complimentary to the colony on the
existence of a social condition which could
admit of the possibility of such a state of
things.

Exciting reminiscences in connection
with that remarkable period, when Gar-
diner, Hall, and Company were "masters of
the situation," thickens as one writes.
Sufficient has already been written, how-
ever, for a single "sketch," and I will
conclude now, to resume the subject at
some future time.

*A double-edged compliment.—*See Opinion*
London.

THE HOUSE OF OTTMAN.

(The Spectator.)

There is something, from one point of view,
almost pathetic about the present position of
the Ottoman Monarchy, placed, as it were,
under the European microscope of paralysis
slowly induced by the very conditions which
have made it great. That Government is
essentially, and setting aside for a moment
the question about impossible reforms and con-

stitutional limitations, a dynastic despotism,
with the succession limited to a family con-
sidered by the armed caste which has placed
the rulers in the three continents at its
feet, as semi-divine. That "with Ottoman
Islam falls" is the fixed belief of every un-
educated Ottoman, whether he belong by
birth to the tribe or has been thoroughly
adopted into it, and while a male member of
the House survives, no other ruler will be
accepted by the caste. This semi-sanctity
hitherto has been the grand preservative of
the race, making rivalry from below impos-
sible, and giving to the administration the
fixity and permanence which are the redeem-
ing incidents of any form of hereditary mo-
narchy. The opposition of cadets of the
House has been rendered impossible by their
slaughter, and the opposition of great Gen-
erals, or Viziers, or rebels—and Turkey has
known them all—has never so much as roused
the jealousy of the throne. A Kiplur might
wield all power and transmit it to his son,
but he could no more displace the Ottomans
than Bismarck could displace the Hohens-
zollerns, no more retain power in defiance
of an order from the Sovereign than Richelieu
in defiance of Louis XIII. The semi-sanctity
still exists, and protects the family as of old,
but instead of strengthening the Government,
it completely paralyzes its little remaining
strength. The steady slaughter of the cadet
branches, continued for generations as a State
policy, has reduced the House of Osman to a
group of seven grown males—Murad, Hamid,
Mahmoud, and three still younger brothers,
besides Yusuf (the son of Abdul Aziz), and
all these men descend from one man, and all
are suspected by physicians of inheriting the
same family curse, a tendency to brain-
disease under circumstances of excitement.
The disease is modified by the hereditary
and physical beauty which, naturally belong-
ing to the mothers of the House, under its
singular family law—by which marriage is
rendered impossible, and the mother of a
prince is always selected for her attractive-
ness—but it is always latent, and is rapidly
becoming the most important of Turkish
political factors. Abdul Medjid at last was
almost incapable of giving an order, an
incurable melancholy weighing alike on his
spirits and his brain. Abdul Aziz was in
many moods a spoilt and dangerous child;
Murad showed on the day of his accession
symptoms which rapidly developed into
semi-idiotism; and now the telegrams are
full of reports of Hamid's "meningitis,"
and the correspondent of the *Telegraph*, a
pro-Turk, though no doubt friendly to
Midhat, whose strongest feeling was dejection
of the Sultanat and its capricious
possessors, forwards this really terrible de-
scription of the Sovereign—terrible, we
mean, when it is remembered that the man
described, though in danger of assassination
or deposition at any hour, is well as he lives
and reigns the absolute lord of thirty
millions of men—that nothing was a war
could prevent his order, say for the exter-
mination of all Armenians, from being
executed!

"All the officers of the Palace, most of
the grand officers of State, aides-de-camp,
colonels, generals, marshals, walked slowly
past on the way to the mosque. And then,
attired in the plainest possible fashion as an
ordinary Turkish gentleman, mounted on a
white Arab, and sitting upon a gold-embroidered saddle, with his feet in stirrups of
gold, rode the Caliph of the Ottomans. I
had not seen his Paynim Majesty before; at
any rate, the previous views I had had of
him were distant ones; and I was, therefore,
the more careful now to note what manner
of man he was. A thin unhappy face, the
dark whiskers, beard, and moustache of
which only served to increase the deadly
hue of the sallow cheeks which they encom-
passed, a meagre somewhat round-shouldered
body, a lank, lean, weakly frame—such
were the characteristics of the Sovereign of
the Ottomans. I know that in the West an
idea prevails that Eastern nations are con-
trolled by him; but the saddle and the
cradle, their house, their home, and that
the Grand Turk seated on a magnificent
Arab must necessarily be the very model of
the Saracen monarchs of old. Yet I must
dissipate the pleasing illusion, and say at
once that Abdul Hamid would have been—
if appearances are to be trusted—much more
at home in a comfortable carriage. Do I
not recollect one February morning, in Fleet
Street, witnessing the progress of the City
Fathers from Temple Bar to St. Paul's as
they escorted the Queen to the church of the
capital? Shall I ever forget how one, who,
when seated firmly on the aldermanic bench,
was most emphatically a terror to evildoers,
and a praise to such as do well, whose eye
blanched the cheek of the most determined
pickpocket, and whose dignity overawed the
very oldest and most impudent tramp, clung
nervously to the saddle, and could by no
means be persuaded to loose his horse's
mane? I am bound to say that the imper-
sonification of the Moslem religion neither
grasped mane nor holster, and that he did
his best to keep straight and safe in the
saddle. Yet how easily he failed, as he
endeavored to guide that troublesome nag! I
was the old story of the Constitution over
again. A bad rider and a restless horse,
a vacillating, timorous Sultan on the throne,
and a determined, wilful people to be ruled.
As one looked at that pale, nervous face, it
was easy to see why its owner failed as a
ruler. It is said that Mahmoud, the Grand
Vizier of Abdul Aziz, when once complain-
ing of the obstinacy of his master, was asked
why he did not detest him and place some
one else in his stead. His reply was, "What
good would that effect? Murad is a drunk-
ard, and Hamid is a coward; of the rest I
know nothing—the experiment is too dan-
gerous." There can, I think, be but little
doubt that it is this very timid nature of
Abdul Hamid which has prompted all the
blunders of the past few days. The
evidences of fear were, indeed, very close at
hand. His Majesty's first object evidently
was to reach the mosque without molesta-
tion, and to say his prayers; that ceremony
over, he had determined to run no more
risk, and had actually arranged for a steam
yacht to be drawn up close to the door so
that prayers over he could step on board,
and come far away on the Bosphorus.

The epithets attributed to Mahmoud are
most unfair, Murad having been medically
mad, while the reigning Sultan is ill, not
foolishly, the victim of hypochondria, not
of the ordinary fear of man, from which his
race, to do them justice, Abdul Aziz even
included, have been exceptionally free; but
whatever the cause, the fact remains that
after two revolutions and three *revues d'état*
there is still no Sultan, no man claiming
supreme power by right of birth, yet com-
petent to pursue a policy, to choose efficient
Pachas, to use the strength that yet remains
to the relics of the fierce caste which so
nearly crushed by sheer valour and contempt
of death the civilization of Central Europe.
And—and this is the terrible fact of the
situation—there is neither certainty nor pro-
bability that there ever will be one. All the

signs are in the air which in Asia portend
the fall of Kings and in Constantinople
always precede a change in the occupant of
the throne; but grant another Revolution
accomplished, and another Sovereign placed
in light confinement, and where is the hope
of gain? A statement, said to be official,
has been published in Paris, declaring the
next brother to be "a lively and able-bodied
young man of thirty-three," but neither
health nor vivacity, especially when so as-
serted, are guarantees against brain-disease;
while if the next heir, by a happy chance,
is healthy in body and mind, he has been
bred a prisoner, in ignorance of all that it
concerns a Sultan to know. By a strange
irony of fate, the future of merciful feeling
shown by the bloodthirsty House in its de-
pendence has proved an injury to the throne.
When the brothers were slaughtered revolu-
tionaries, for sons dislike killing
fathers in Turkey, as in England, and the
system secured permanence, and occasionally
an heir trained to war and affairs; but now
the brothers are a constant temptation to
revolution, while they are never so qualified
as to make revolution justifiable. The
Sultans are merciful enough to spare them,
but not merciful enough to suffer them to
become attractive candidates for the throne.
There is therefore in Turkey none of the
fixity of European dynasties, and none of
the chance that the unfixed system may
allow of the elevation of the needed man,
possessed of the imprescriptible prerogative
of birth, yet as able to govern as if he had
never been enfeebled by the purple.

THE TWO HOURS AFTER DINNER.

(Bombay Gazette, March 22.)

The bad quarter of an hour before dinner
has passed into a proverb with people of
civilized nations; the bad two hours after
it, however, have scarcely received the at-
tention they merit. Perhaps the popular
notion, a special favourite by the way with
youthful dinner-givers, is that when persons
are filled with food of kinds and with wine
of sorts they are incapable of appreciating
any lesser inconvenience than indigestion;
is at the bottom of the omission; is at
rate, while every host and hostess is fearful,
as are also their guests, of the prologue to
the feast, they can reconcile themselves
somehow or other to its epilogue. In India
we have two or three ways of killing the
time between coffee and carriage, but they
are ways sufficiently curious to perplex that
Jewish sage whose wisdom was thought
good enough to be incorporated with Solo-
mon's. We can sit in a post-prandial drole,
under punkas, in the festive drawing-room
like apparitions, or scandal like toadstools,
or we can prolong the agony with "a little
music," of which the worst of it is there is
always so much of it. Or we can, with a
frightful effort at joviality, start a round
game such as "matrimony" all for love,
and afterwards borne down with a sense
of the discrepancy between the game in
play and the game in earnest. We can
do it if we are very old, or feign to take an
interest in photographs and Chinese puzzles
if we are very young; but, in whatever
manner we strive to put to death those bad
two hours of precious time, we are sure to
go to bed with the impression that the
means upon the whole have been more or
less unsatisfactory. Ladies endure the
inobscure after-dinner entertainment bet-
ter than men do, for one reason because
they never smoke, and for another because
they have their dresses to stare at. A gown
is to a woman both a solace and a distraction.
Besides this, nine women out of ten
take a real delight in assuming what is
vulgarily called "company manners" for
a time, not, of course, because the sex is
inclined to social hypocrisy, but just to air
its characteristic amiability, like its bonnets,
in society. Ladies do not pine for the post-
prandial cigar and its concomitant soda and
B., because the charm of these sins is un-
known to them, but to the male intelligence
the denial of nightly joys which have be-
come a part and parcel of existence is very
cruel, and no one, except perhaps a professed
ascetic, can deem round games or a
little music compensation for the loss of the
tobacco and the grog, which, wisely taken,
cheers but not intoxicates. The music of
the *burra khana* is not exhilarating, but
somewhat the reverse. It is seldom that
there is any member of a dinner party who
can sing well enough to command attention
and silence conversation. Most times we
are treated to the bullfinch pipings of young
ladies who have received their musical
education, like their acquaintance with the
use of the globe, from the art lessons of
some Miss Pinkerton of Minerva House,
Clapham Road, notoriety, or our tympanum
tortured with the Bull of Basrah bellows
of some burly fellow who, because Nature
in an unguarded moment gave him a bass
voice, imagines in his ingratitude it was
given him to murder barcarolles with. Often
there is a tenor in the company who does
not much improve matters. There is first
the prodigious difficulty of getting a tenor
to sing; a task which invariably necessitates
much waste of time and temper, with
deputations of women kind, headed by the
hostess, to the corner in which the tenor has
artfully ensconced himself; and, secondly,
as last, does not appear to have been worth
the fuss and trouble made about it. We
would not say much about the break-downs,
almost inseparable from post-prandial
musical in this country, for they are really
too agonizing to dwell upon; but it is hard
upon tobaccoless audiences when the tenor,
after getting successfully through half-a-
dozen bars of one of Sims Reeves' songs,
expresses his regret that he has forgotten
the rest, and would prefer to try something
else, or when Miss Pinkerton's pupil coughs,
and believes she has got a sore throat, at
the end of every stanza of one of Claribel's
melodies. Life is too short for music of
that kind. One would need to have the
longevity of Methuselah, with the powers
of somnolence that were enjoyed by the
denizens of the land of Nod, to appreciate
those fitful fits and starts after dinner
music of the period is subject to; but
noblesse oblige, and in accordance with the
customs of good society, we must all feign
to enjoy it, and even to ask for more when
our ears are attentive to hear the wheels of
the conveyances which shall bear us away.

When our eyes are roving to discover the
first indication of a general break-up of the
harmonious meeting.

Some hosts in India—with Bohemian
blood in their veins possibly—are audacious
enough to set the social ordinances of the
great Grundy at defiance, and to walk
straight from the dinner table—driving
their guests before them, to the verandah
and the moonlight outside. There they
institute a sort of symposium, not alto-
gether uncheerful. They force, with con-
siderable less difficulty than it takes to get
anyone to sing, or play a refined game, their

guests, male and female, into easy chairs,
light up tobacco, produce coffee, a spirit
stand, and plenty of ice, and leave their
friends to their own devices. Men and
women, who have anything in them, are
usually pleasant under these circumstances,
—at any rate they are natural. There is
an immense difference between sitting
formally in a lady's drawing-room, and
easily in the same lady's verandah or com-
pound, though we do not profess to account
for the phenomena of the fact. The sen-
sation is, however, to those who incur it,
something similar to exchanging a dress
coat for a shooting jacket, a robe d'honneur
for a chemise. The mental faculty
hitherto weighted and oppressed with the
terror of the conventional little music, for
the game of "old maid" resumes its buoy-
ancy with a bound, and is disposed to an
excess of mirth as a welcome exchange for
an excess of depression. The bright Indian
moonlight and the twinkling stars overhead
are grateful, cool, and refreshing after the
glare of kerosene lights and the heat of
disordered rooms, and the two bad hours
that were at first dreaded and dreaded hours
are prolonged into three of pleasure, sup-
posing that people have powers of conver-
sation and know how to use them. To be
sure, those who have none do not much
relish this sort of thing. These persons
like to conceal their mediocrity under the
sleight of Grundyish formality; and, as it
is within the compass of almost any person's
ability to sit for two hours on an ottoman
with a stereotyped grin upon the counte-
nance, mediocre people probably imagine
that they are throwing away their gifts and
opportunities by forsaking the drawing-
room for the compound. For there are
worse places wherein to spend the after-
dinner hours, and even to dine, than the
open air compound of an Indian house in
the warm weather. The Parsians, we
know, sometimes dine up in trees for the
amusement and novelty of the situation,
and yet their climate is not so warm and
balmy as ours, nor nearly so well suited to
at *franco* entertainments at night. A hot
weather dinner party in the open air is
often lively, which is more than can be
said generally of an indoor one; and not
the worst of the entertainment is the free-
dom of tobacco and conversation that
usually follows on the enjoyment of moon-
light and a sea breeze unaccompanied by
the restrictions of a too purgatorial es-
qu Shore. There are certain desiderata ne-
cessary, however, to the success of this,
the most rational mode of spending the bad
two hours succeeding an Indian dinner.
Ladies must not object to the cigar which
they do on in the mouths of their lovers,
but abominate within the lips of their hus-
bands. Men must not argue upon astronomy
or theology, for that is fatal to the enjoy-
ment of the hour. Neither must young
people first if they can help it, for that
induces whispering, and whispering is a
source of irritation. Old persons, however,
may stir, for they generally first stir,
and that is a source of amusement. It is
doubtful whether temporary folk and
partake of this rational bliss of moonlight,
breezy, and liquor, lest they might stir
cold water upon it, but it is certain that
ladies and gentlemen who can sing a glee,
without affectation or pressing, are very
welcome additions to it. Also those who
can tell stories; not the ordinary stories of
the bandstand and the billiard room, but
anecdotes quite in character with the
abnormal innocence of the place and time.
Bored, dreadful in the confinement of a
drawing-room, are comparatively harmless
in the open air. They miss the accustomed
advantages formally accords them inside,
and hold their peace for a wonder, or are
sensible. A burra *beedy*, the most impres-
sible creature that draws breath, may curl
her nose in disdain at "orgies" and "in-
cense" which relegate her for the time to
the place in the human family only her
wife outside her to assume, but no one can
see the curls alluded to in the sweet
religious light; is not it attentive to the
scent of *burra beedy* in the hum of natural
conversation. Altogether, this syncretistic
method of killing the two bad hours is to
be commended; moonlight, however, very
materially promotes its success.

Miscellaneous.

THE dog in the manger, that would nei-
ther eat the hay himself nor let the ox eat
it, has been denounced for ages as the worst
example of selfishness that ever came to
light in the history of the world. The
wisest men have given the subject much
thought, and have all arrived at the same
point of conclusion; that the dog had no
reason under the sun for such conduct, only
pure, downright meanness. It never occur-
ed to them that, as a good bed is next to
a good meal, the poor dog wanted that
little bunch of hay for a bed, and had as
good a right to it as the ox; hence the ox
was the meanest of the two in seeking to
rob the dog of his bed. So *Esop* had better
put down his vest whilst we tally one for
the dog.

AN Indianan went into a Chicago saloon
and asked for "a gin cocktail with some
strength into it." The bartender made a
mixture of alcohol, pepper, saucy, absinthe,
lime, and pinkleider. "The Indianan
drank it," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "and
about a quart of tears came to his eyes,
his mouth contracted to about the size of
a safe key hole, and when he had suffi-
ciently mastered his emotion to speak, he

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *B*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bonarty	4	Potter	Brit. str.	1119	April 28	Ah Yon	Saloon	30th inst.
Bertha	4	Windham	Brit. str.	1421	April 28	Meyer & Co.		
Damen Castle	4	Ayles	Brit. str.	1424	April 28	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Damen Castle	4	Brown	Brit. str.	1639	April 28	Butterfield & Swire		
Fernando	4	Schultz	Ger. str.	1089	April 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Gadhill	4	Ranton	Brit. str.	1240	April 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Galle	4	Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	April 28	O. S. S. Co.		
Gunga	4	Garceau	Foh. str.	797	April 28	Hop Kee & Co.		
Hailong	4	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	April 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Hankow	4	Symington	Brit. str.	2332	April 28	Stensen & Co.		
Howang	4	Lamont	Chi. str.	795	April 28	O. S. S. Co.		
Imboos	4	Bennington	Brit. str.	1275	April 28	Messageries Maritimes		
Imboosaddy	4	Gauvain	Foh. str.	2409	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Juan	4	Stock	Brit. str.	1000	April 28	Messageries Maritimes		
Menzaleh	4	Pasqualini	Brit. str.	862	April 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Namoa	4	Westoby	Brit. str.	606	April 28	Kwok Achong		
Norna	4	Walker	Span. str.	267	April 28	Remedios & Co.		
Panay	4	Gyenochea	Chi. str.	370	April 28	O. S. S. Co.		
Pau Tah	4	Fatterson	Brit. str.	652	April 28	Melchers & Co.		
Poneto	4	Chin	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Sada	4	Panay	Brit. str.	35	April 28	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Sea Gull	4	Obesa	Span. str.	174	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sorogon	4	Boon	Dut. str.	1720	April 28	Gilman & Co.		
Stad Amsterdam	4	Johnston	Brit. str.	1216	April 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
State of Louisiana	4	Reeves	Brit. str.	1206	April 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Sunda	4	Johnson	Brit. str.	1468	April 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Tarar	4	Nikolen	Dan. str.	1577	April 28	Meyer & Co.		
Thingalla	4	Valenceno	Brit. str.	324	June 28	Kwok Achong		
Yotung	4	Valenceno	Brit. str.	651	April 28	Ah Yon		
Zamboanga	4	Valenceno	Span. str.	651	April 28	Ah Yon		
Sailing Vessels								
A. T. Stallnecht	3	Schitt	Ger. bge.	589	April 28	Stensen & Co.	New York	
Albert Russell	3	Carver	Amer. bge.	762	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Arabella	3	Pearson	Brit. bge.	665	April 28	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Argonaut	3	Anderson	Brit. str.	1072	April 28	Meyer & Co.		
Ban Lee	2	Schumacher	Slam. bge.	260	April 28	Kim-ye-long		
Ban Fan	2	Moller	Slam. str.	575	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Carl	3	Hansen	Ger. bge.	215	April 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Catherine Marden	3	Marden	Brit. Smac.	287	April 28	Chinsee		
Cheng Soon	2	Cheng Sang	Slam. str.	200	April 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Christian McAusland	3	Cowper	Brit. str.	860	April 28	Insurance Company		
Cocoran	3	Miller	Amer. str.	261	April 28	Chinsee		
Diamond City	2	Spreckelsen	Slam. bge.	234	April 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Eldoxis Adolphine	3	Valot	Foh. bge.	871	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Evening Star	3	Asburn	Brit. bge.	885	April 28	Yuen Fat Hong		
Galcon	2	Vie	Brit. str.	493	April 28	Landstein & Co.		
Glengairn	3	Finister	Brit. bge.	472	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hadiah	3	Garthy	Ger. bge.	785	Mar. 27	Stensen & Co.		
Hydra	4	Dest	Ger. bge.	836	April 28	Stensen & Co.		
Jan Peter	4	Swart	Dan. bge.	267	April 28	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Jylland	3	Duhrigen	Slam. bge.	488	April 28	Stensen & Co.		
Krung Thep	2	Hander	Brit. bge.	814	April 28	Melchers & Co.		
Lalla Rookh	3	Mearns	Brit. str.	896	April 28	Meyer & Co.		
Leucadia	3	Vincent	Amer. str.	45	Aug. 18	Insurance Co.		
Loiseler	3	Cutler	Amer. str.	485	April 28	Russell & Co.		
Mary Whitridge	2	Hall	Brit. Smac.	530	Mar. 26	Rozario & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	3	Plumer	Amer. str.	755	Feb. 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Myrtle Belle	3	Sawyer	Brit. str.	1050	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
New Era	3	Garrick	Brit. str.	799	April 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Pelso	4	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	261	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rosetta McNeil	3	Brown	Amer. bge.	611	Mar. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Rosina	4	Hansen	Am. Sm. so.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rurik	4	Burgeland	Russ. bge.	530	Mar. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sophie	4	Binge	Ger. bge.	210	April 28	Stensen & Co.		
Terese	4	Cebada	Span. bge.	251	Mar. 31	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Thomas Lord	3	Hall	Amer. str.	1816	April 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Tulloughorum	4	Mason	Brit. Smac.	175	April 28	Wiesler & Co.		
Uziah	3	Harnden	Brit. str.	219	Mar. 27	Wiesler & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	7	Carmus	Span. bge.	261	April 28	Brandao & Co.		
W. H. Deltz	8	Endicott	Amer. bge.	487	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Wealthy Pendleton	8	Hancher	Amer. bge.	809	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Gustav Adolph		Needmann	Ger. bge.	300	April 21	Order		
CANTON								
Chinkiang		Orr	Brit. str.	789	April 27	Stensen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Charvdis	8	British	corvette	1508	...	...	April 6	T. E. Smith
Fly	8	British	gun vessel	454	4	120	April 23	John Bruce
Marques de la Victoria	8	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Borras
Meanece	8	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Modeste	8	British	corvette	1405	14	850	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Patinco	8	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 28	Rapello
Peng-chau-hai	7	Chinese	gunboat	600	5	400	April 22	C. H. Palmer
Sylvia	7	British	surveying vessel	595	...	...	April 27	W. Bonham Barr
Tajo	6	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flagship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Watson
Ashuelot	6	American	corvette	1100	6	700	April 16	E. O. Matthews

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W. Poo Dock Co.
Fai Wan	...	...	H. & W. Poo Dock Co.
Ishang	700	Martin	Butterfield & Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. & W. Poo Dock Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & W. Poo Dock Co.
Latin	69	...	Kwok Achong
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. & W. Poo Dock Co.
Sir J. Jessop	101	Hawkins	Kwok Achong
Spack	140	Lefevour	H. & W. Poo Dock Co.
White Cloud	350	Hoyland	H. & W. Poo Dock Co.
Yatoh	160	Brown	Kwok Achong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	...	J. Godall
Chen-jui	23	1	...	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	180	...	...	Wan Lun Wan
Ching-ung	280	6	...	E. Choy
Chun-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Peng-chau-hai	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Quong-on	150	5	...	H. Wade
Shan-chi	150	5	...	Stewart
Sul-tang	180	8	60	Reasat
Tehing-ling	180	8	...	C. De Longueville
Tien-po	180	8	...	Latn Man Wo
Wing-po	600	8	180	...

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Destination.
Banarty	for Hongkong
Europe	for Shanghai
Han Kwang	for Shanghai
H. Fickinger	for Shanghai
Namoa	for Hongkong

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Name.	Destination.
Chinkiang	British
Flora Castle	British
Fuyama	Chinese
Gyapara	British

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Destination.
Hai-lan	Chinese
Hankow (McQueen)	British
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Honan Maru	American
Honon	Chinese
Imboosaddy	French
Kiang-chang	Chinese
Kiang-pai	Chinese
Kiang-ten	Chinese
Kiang-wei	Chinese
Lombardy	French
London Castle	American
London Castle	British

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Destination.
Pati-lah	Chinese
Ping-oh	British
Tai-yet	Chinese
Tobio Maru	Japanese
Ulysses	for London
Flying Star	British schooner
Haydn Brown	for New York
Lady Bowen	British barque
Per Ardua	British barque
Profts	H. M. gun vessel
Polo	U. S. gunboat
Rosol	Russian gunboat
Surprise	French gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 28, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Farca.

Highest, Lowest, Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

Foehow, 160 140

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150

Beef Corned, catty. 150 140

Roast, 150 140

Soup, 100 90

Steak, 160 150

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

Head, 320 300

Heart, 150 140

Hump, Salt, 110 100

Feet, 50 40

Kidneys, 60 50

Tail, 100 90

Liver, catty 80 60

Tripe (undressed), catty 60 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 280

Chinese, 180 170

English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 180 170

Leg, 180 170

Shoulder, 130 120

Liver, 130 120

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

Feet, 100 90

Fry, 110 100

Head, 80 80

Heart, 60 50

Kidneys, 80 70

Liver, lb. 100 80

Pork, Chop, catty 150 140

Corned, 130 120

Leg, 150 140

Fat or Lard, 110 100

Sheep's Head and Feet, set 840 820

Heart, each 50 40

Kidneys, 80 70

Sucking Pig, 1750 1000

Veal, catty 140 120

Poultry.

Capons, catty 220 200

Ducks, catty 130 120

Eggs, Hen, doz. 100

Duck, 100

Salt, 120

Fowls, catty 180 160

Geese, 120 110

Partridges, each 850 300

Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00

Pigeons, each 160 150

Quail, 100 80

Rabbits, 800 500

Snipe, each 120 110

Teal, 350 250

Turkeys, Cook, catty 650 600

Hen, 450 400

Wild Duck, each 450 400

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300

Bream, catty 100 90

Carp, 80 70

Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150

Crabs, catty 140 120

Cuttle Fish, 80 70